

# COMMON SCRIPT FOR ALL INDIAN LANGUAGES



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BHARATHI

TK RAMCHAND

# A NEW SCRIPT FOR ALL INDIAN LANGUAGES

*INVENTED BY*

**TK RAMCHAND**

**IN 1994**



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**AND KEEP BHARATHI ALIVE**

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## **PECULIARITIES OF 'BHARATHI' the script!**

*'BHARATHI' was invented in 1994 when there arose the idea of a common script for all Indian languages. A common script for all Indian Languages is there, in the mind of all Indians. But the concepts vary from individual to individual. Some feel that the script of their language must be made the common script. Then others will feel that the script is imposed on them. So, to avoid such a feeling the best way is to select a new script. And the alphabets, of the new script shall be Indian in nature, writing spoken words, using letters that give the same pronunciation - spelt and spelled.*

*'BHARATHI' has a lot of unique beneficial peculiarities of its own, which no other languages of the world possess. It has accommodated all the peculiarities of all the languages of India, enabling them to write those languages using the alphabet of 'BHARATHI'. A letter is there handy, to represent any spoken sound. Learning one letter paves the way for writing two to four other letters of the same group. Just turning the first consonant upside down, gives the next one, turning that one left to right gives the next one, again turning it upside down gives the next of the same group! No marks are to be made above or below any letter of the alphabet. No letter has any portion projecting upwards or downwards, no difference in the heights of the letters, all letters are of the same height.*

*A vertical line full stop adds to the beauty of the contour of the script. There is no need to learn numerals separately. The notations given to add vowel sounds, themselves, turn numerals when they stand alone.*

*A peculiar kind of contour is given to all the alphabets, notations and numerals, enabling the writing of the letters of a word continuously, without break. There is no need to write each letter separately. There are no compound letters to be learnt. All compound letters are formed. For doubling a letter it need not to be written two times or formed like compound letters, but a notation makes the work easy. There is no need to learn, 'in, ir, il, inn, ill' ('chill' letters) separately. They can be formed from the corresponding consonants concerned using the particular symbol for it. The written- whole, really presents a visual treat in pleasing the eyes. They do not appear as a group of harmony-less elements of diversity strange, haphazardly distributed in space!*

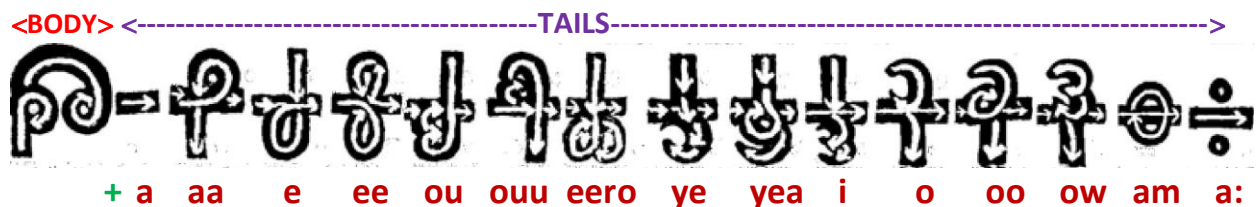
*The three letters 'BHA - RA - THA' of the name 'BHARATHI', evolved from the outline map of India! Thus the script is well wedded to INDIA.*

**TK RAMCHAND**



Unlike other Indian languages, the outstanding peculiarity of the script of BHARATHI is that, all the vowels have the same body. It is the tail that gives the vowels the different sounds. No sound is attributed to the body.

## Vowels: With 'Body' and 'Tails'



## NUMERALS

Except the tails for 'a', 'am', and 'a:', all the other notations when they stand alone, becomes the numerals as given below!



1000





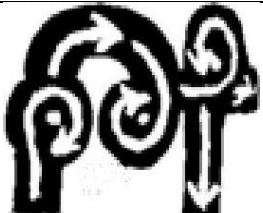







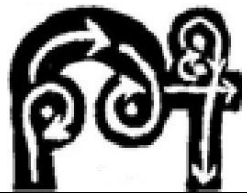




10,000

















The arrows given inside the letters are just guides to show, how to write the letters. They have nothing to do with the alphabets.

Now see below how the vowels are formed!

## ‘BHARATHI’- EASY WAY TO LEARN THE SCRIPTS

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|    | This is the ‘body’ of all the vowels. It itself when stands alone, has no sound attributed to it. When the needed particular ‘tail’ is added to it, it becomes that particular vowel, and assumes the particular sound. |   |
|    | This tail when attached to the above body, it becomes the vowel ‘a’, pronounced like the ‘a’ (short) in the word ‘ <u>a</u> t’.   |    |
|    | This tail when added to the body it becomes the vowel ‘aa’ (long), pronounced like ‘a’ in ‘ <u>a</u> rt’.   |    |
|   | This tail when added to the body it becomes the vowel ‘e’ (short), pronounced like ‘i’ in ‘ <u>i</u> t’.  |   |
|  | Body + this tail = ‘ee’ (long) as ‘ea’ in ‘ <u>ea</u> t’  |  |
|  | Body + this tail = ‘ou’ (short) as ‘o’ in ‘t <u>o</u> ’   |  |
|  | Body + this tail = ‘ouu’ (long) as ‘oo’ in ‘t <u>oo</u> ’   |  |
|  | Body + this tail = ‘eero’ (short) as ‘ero’ in ‘z <u>ero</u> ’   |  |



|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|    | Body + this tail = 'ye'(short)<br>as 'a' in ' <u>a</u> gainst'   |    |
|    | Body + this tail = 'yea'(long)<br>as 'a' in ' <u>a</u> gent'     |    |
|    | Body + this tail = 'i'(short)<br>as 'i' in ' <u>i</u> dea'       |    |
|   | Body + this tail = 'o'(short)<br>as 'o' in ' <u>o</u> mit'       |   |
|  | Body + this tail = 'oo'(long)<br>as 'o' in ' <u>o</u> rders'     |  |
|  | Body + this tail = 'ou'(short)<br>as 'ou' in ' <u>ou</u> t'      |  |
|  | Body + this tail = 'um'(short)<br>as 'um' in ' <u>um</u> brella' |  |
|  | Body + this tail = 'a'(short)<br>as 'u' in ' <u>u</u> tter'      |  |

A special type of contour, are given to the alphabets, enabling them to write the letters of the same word continuously without any break.



## Consonants

**In most cases:**



When the first letter, of a group is turned upside down, you get the next letter of the same group:



When this new letter is turned left to right you get next letter of the same group:



When you again turn the newly formed letter upside down you get the next letter of the same group:



The last letter of the group has a slight change in its structure.



## NOW IT IS OUR TURN TO LEARN THE CONSONANTS!











**Consonants have the first vowel 'a' already added to it!**

**To make a consonant vowel less, just add this symbol to it.**






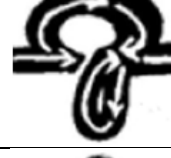


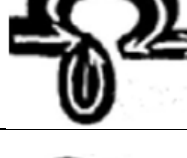

**In Bengali, the pronunciation of the consonants will end in a 'w' effect.**








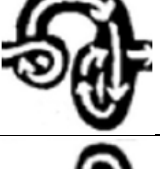














(The space at the right end of the columns below may be used to write the alphabets of your mother tongue if you make a printout.)

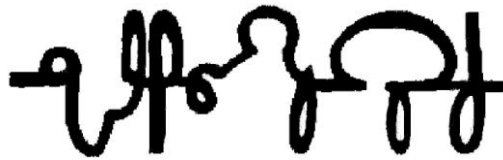
|   |        |  |
|---|--------|--|
|    | (KA)   | Pronounce 'ka', as 'c' in 'cup'                    |
|    | (KHA)  | The same as above: ASPIRATED                       |
|    | (GA)   | 'ga' as in 'mega'                                  |
|    | (GHA)  | The same as above: ASPIRATED                       |
|   | (NGA)  | 'ng' as in 'song'<br>(softened without stress)     |
|  | (CHA)  | 'cha' as in 'challenge'                            |
|  | (ICHA) | The same as above: ASPIRATED                       |
|  | (JA)   | 'j' as in 'jungle'                                 |
|  | (IJHA) | The same as above: ASPIRATED                       |
|  | (NJA)  | 'nj' in conjugate + 'a': approximately<br>(Dental) |



|   |   |
|---|---|
|    | (TA) 'ta' as 't' in 'town' (Cerebral)   |
|    | (IDTA) The same as above: ASPIRATED     |
|    | (DA) 'da' as 'd' in 'dull' (Cerebral)   |
|    | (IDA) The same as above: ASPIRATED      |
|  | (NNA) As 'nn' in 'connect' + 'a'        |
|  | (THA) As 'thu' in 'thumb' (True Dental) |
|  | (IDHA) The same as above: ASPIRATED     |
|  | (DA) As 'th' in 'that' (True Dental)    |
|  | (IDDHA) The same as above: ASPIRATED    |
|  | (NA) As 'na' in 'NARAYANA' but, short.  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
|    | (PA) As 'pu' in 'pu <u>n</u> ch'   |
|    | (IPHA) The same as above: ASPIRATED  |
|    | (BA) As 'bu' in 'bu <u>t</u> '   |
|    | (IBHA) The same as above: ASPIRATED<br>As 'bha' in " <u>BHA</u> RATHI', but short          |
|   | (MA) As 'mu' in 'mu <u>d</u> '   |
|  | (YA) As 'ye' in 'ye <u>t</u> '   |
|  | (RA) As 'ra' in 'pa <u>ra</u> pet'   |
|  | (LA) As 'la' in 'pa <u>la</u> nquin'   |
|  | (VA) As 'wo' in 'wo <u>u</u> nder'   |
|  | (SHA) As 'shi' in ' <u>SHI</u> VA', 'shi' to be<br>'Dental' voice with 'i' replaced by 'a' |

|   |       |   |
|---|-------|---|
|    | (SHA) | As 'shu' in ' <u>shu</u> t': (Cerebral) |
|    | (SA)  | As 'su' in ' <u>su</u> pper'            |
|    | (HA)  | As 'hu' in ' <u>hu</u> t'               |
|    | (LA)  | As 'lla' in 'coll <u>l</u> ar'          |
|   | (ZHA) | Pronounce with rolled up tongue.        |
|  | (RA)  | As 'ru' in ' <u>ru</u> n'               |
|  | (NA)  | As 'nu' in ' <u>nu</u> t': True Dental  |
|  | (TA)  | As 'ta' in 'vit <u>a</u> min'           |
|  | (FA)  | As 'fu' in ' <u>fu</u> rrow'            |
|  | (ZA)  | As 'za' in 'baz <u>a</u> ar'            |



### HOW TO ADD VOWELS TO THE CONSONANTS!

Just add the same tails we used to make vowels, to the consonants concerned.

|    |     |    |     |    |     |      |    |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|------|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    |     |    |     |    |     |      |    |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |
| KA | KAA | KI | KEE | KU | KUU | KERO | KE | KEA | KAI | KO | KOO | KOW | KAM | KA: |













In the same way, all the other consonants too can be made.

### HOW TO MAKE 'IN', 'IL', 'IR' ETC. FROM THE CONSONANTS.

Add the symbol for it, to the concerned letter.

|      |  |  |    |                  |          |
|------|--|--|----|------------------|----------|
| (NA) |  |  | IN | As 'ne' in 'one' | Cerebral |
| (LA) |  |  | IL | As 'il' in 'ill' | Dental   |
| (RA) |  |  | IR | As 'ir' in 'irk' | -        |
| (NA) |  |  | IN | As 'in' in 'in'  | Dental   |
| (LA) |  |  | IL | As 'I' in 'cult' | Cerebral |

TO MAKE COMPOUND LETTERS, FIRST THE CONSONANTS MUST BE MADE VOWEL LESS, BY ADDING THE SIGN ALLOTTED FOR IT, AND THEN THE OTHER CONSONANT ADDED.

| HOW TO MAKE COMPOUND LETTERS  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
|  | + |  | + |  | + |  | = |  | ; |  |   |   |
| Ge  | + | De  | + | Iddhe   | + | A   | = | Igsha   | ; |  |   |   |
|  | + |  | + |  | = |  | ; |  | + |  | = |  |
| Ke  | + | She   | + | A   | = | Iksha   | ; | Se  | + | Va   | = | Swa   |



**TO DOUBLE A CONSONANT JUST ADD THE SYMBOL FOR IT.** <sup>३</sup>

How to double a Consonant

+ = ; 
 + = ; 
 + =

nja + nja = nnja ; ka + ka = kka ; la + la = lla

**NOW, A BIT PRACTICAL.**

*“Using a common alphabet for all Indian Languages will definitely have the desired impact on National Integration. ‘BHARATHI’ is a newly invented alphabet for the fruition of this aim.”*

The above sentences are written as it is – ie: English written using the alphabets of ‘BHARATHI’. (Transliteration)

**YOU CAN READ THIS!**


NOW READ THE FOLLOWING


**AN ENQUIRY!**


Now that you have learnt Bharathi, had you ever had any chance to note any semblance of, those three letters which make the word ‘BHA - RA - THI’, with the outline map of INDIA!





### SPECIAL PROVISIONS!

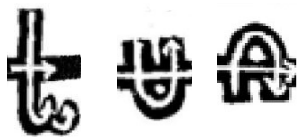
Some languages have the vowel 'eelo'. They can add this  tail, to the body and make the short vowel.

Some languages have the vowel 'eeloo'. They can add this  tail, to the body and make the long vowel.

Some languages have the long 'eeroo'. They can add this  tail, to the body and make the long vowel.

 This symbol is for the sound 'hum' (nasal). It is never used independently, but added to other letters to produce nasal sounds. (Hindi, Bengali etc.)

 This symbol is for 'aung'. Never used independently. In Bengali.



These symbols are reserved for future uses when the necessities arise.

Languages having less alphabets can drop the letters which are not necessary for that language.

**THOSE WHO WISH TO KNOW MORE ABOUT 'BHARATHI' MAY GO THROUGH THE FOLLOWING PAGES.**

*It is worth going through what  
Dr. GK Panicker, Professor, Department of Linguistics,  
wrote on 17-05-1995, about*

**BHARATHI**

**Dr. G. K. PANICKER**  
**Professor**  
**Dept. of Linguistics**  
**University of Kerala**  
**Karyavattum-695 581**

**Ph. Office: 4418469**  
**Res: 44895**

**TRIVANDRUM**  
**Date.17-5-1995**

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I have gone through the article “Bharathi – A Common Script for All Indian Languages” written by Sri. T. K. Ramchand. The advantage of having a common script for all the Indian languages, are many-fold. Since all the Indian Languages have a good number of features in common, if a common script is adopted it is possible for all literate Indians to understand the written and printed materials of the languages of India in varying degrees.

As the author has rightly perceived, a common script will facilitate to create better understanding amongst the different linguistic groups of our country. In this era of computer technology, having a common script for all the Indian languages, will be helpful, for the less spending of time and human energy and also it is highly useful even from the economic point of view.

It is quite glad to know that the author has invented a new script system termed “Bharathi” in accordance with cultural ethos of the Indian people. The letters of Bharathi Script appears to be very attractive from the aesthetic point of view. The Bharathi has the advantage of representing the phonemes of all Indian languages. Even if some new phonemes are developed in future, The Script System of Bharathi is capable enough to accommodate them also. The author’s sincerity for the cause and the amount of hard work he has put in for the invention of a common script called ‘Bharathi’ are to be highly commented and the author deserves full encouragement. I hope the author’s research for having a common practical script system, useful both for printing and writing, will eventually succeed. Hence I am of the opinion that the author is to be encouraged to pursue further research in the field by giving full consideration to the principles of Orthography.

(Signed)  
 Prof. G. K. Panicker.

(TRUE COPY)

(The original being faded, to make reading easy, it is given here retyped. For authenticity sake the original too is re-produced.)

Dr. G. K. PANIKKAR  
Professor  
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Res-48958

TRIVANDRUM

Date...17-5-1995.

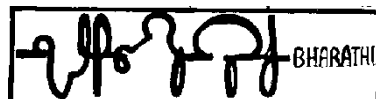
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contd.....2.



Continued.....

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- 2 -

Date.....

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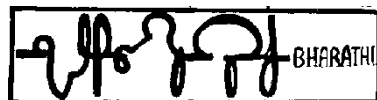


Prof.G.K.Panicker.

According to the **language** report of **Census** 2011 released in June 2018, 19,569 languages or dialects are spoken in India as mother tongues.

There are 121 languages which are spoken by 10,000 or more people in India, which has a population of 121 crore, it said.

However, **96.71 per cent**, of the population in this country have one of the 22 scheduled languages as their mother tongue.



CONTINUED.....

## BHARATHI

When Mr. Venkitaraman was president of India he made a call for a single script for all Indian languages. I took a lot of pain and years of study to invent a new script, taking into consideration all the peculiarities of all the Indian languages. Mean while Mr. Venkitaraman retired. Yet, I met him and submitted the script. He pleaded his inability to do anything. It seems that the idea is now dead. But, the script BHARATHI must live. Those languages with less number of alphabets can omit the unwanted letters. Download and learn the script as a hobby. The script is arranged in such a way that it can be learnt by self study. Suggestions for improvement welcomed.

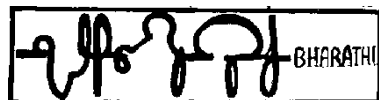
For guidance contact:

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TAMIL NADU,  
INDIA.

***‘BHARATHI’ the script was invented in 1994. Copies of it were submitted to the then Government of India, for consideration.***

There are many languages in India having no script. If those languages want to take this script they can do so free even without getting permission from the creator of the script. A letter informing the creator the intention will highly be appreciated.



Continued.....





The Union Home Minister, Mr. S. B. Chavan, releasing a Hindi book 'Madhur Muskan' (a translation of Tamil short stories) at a function in Madras on Thursday. Others in the picture are (from left) Mr. K. A. P. Viswanatham, the former President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, and the book translator, Mr. T. S. K. Kannan.

## Chavan commends plan for common script

From Our Special Correspondent

MADRAS, April 14.

Mr. S. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister, today commended a suggestion for a common script for all languages in the country. Being a sensitive subject the job of evolving a common script could not be entrusted to the Government. It would only create more problems instead.

Let non governmental organisations take interest in the matter and the Government would favourably consider extending whatever financial assistance was required in this task, he said, citing an experiment conducted in this respect in Gujarat earlier.

Mr. Chavan was participating in the valedictory of a two-day conference of Tamil and Hindi scholars focussing on the theme of national integration organised to celebrate the 95th birthday of the Tamil scholar, Mr. K. A. P. Viswanatham, at Adarsh Vidyalala, Royapettah.

The suggestion for a common script for the languages came from the former President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, who referred to the growing conflicts in the name of language, religion and castes. He regretted that 'we do not think in terms of Indian and Indianness.' The need of the hour was national unity and national consciousness. All religions only preached love and brotherhood and there was no need for communal disharmony.

**Tributes to Viswanatham**

It may not be appropriate to construe that Hindi in its role as official language of the Union was in conflict with any other regional language or vice versa; it was appropriate that the State administrations use their own respective official languages and Hindi, he said.

Mr. Chavan pointed out that a feeling of attachment towards one's own language was a universal human tendency. To foster positive tolerance and appreciation towards other languages, such conferences should be held in other cities so that the growth of languages through assimilation of other languages was discussed and propagated.

The promotion and spread of Hindi language was required to be done in such a manner that it served as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India.

Tamil language, he said, occupied a prominent position among the most ancient languages of the country. 'Tamil and its literature is a repository of world literature and a pride of our nation.' The works of Subramania Bharathi are the hall mark of the country's freedom struggle and a source of patriotic inspiration for the people, he said.

**Funds sought to enrich Tamil**

Mr. Viswanatham dwelt on the glory of Tamil and said the Centre should come forward to allocate sufficient funds to further enrich it. He





Ms. R. V. Padmavathi being awarded a gold medal by Justice Ranganath Mishra, Chairman, National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, at the sixtieth annual convocation at Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, on Saturday. Dr. B. D. Jatti, former Vice-President of India, looks on.

## Common script suggested for all Indian languages

From Our Staff Reporter

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

Acceptance of a common script for all the Indian languages over a period of time can help people gain proficiency in various languages, Mr. Ranganath Misra, Chairman, National Human Rights Commission said here today.

Once a common script was accepted, it would be possible for people to get acquainted with the literature in other languages which ultimately would result in a composite culture. At the same time, it would not work as an impediment to the development of languages other than Hindi. It would also help to impress upon people about the homogeneity of the country and contribute to National integration. The common script could emerge as a force which would hold the country together.

Mr. Misra was delivering the 60th annual convocation address of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha here.

Though Article 351 of the Constitution provided for a directive for the development of Hindi, it had not been properly appreciated and taken care of over the years. Some apprehension arose over this article which worked as an impediment in the spread of the language. If the spirit of Article 351 had been understood, Hindi would have become sufficiently popular in non-Hindi speaking areas.

The spread of Hindi should be expedited in the South where it faced some obstacles. But this should not be at the cost of the local languages. The Hindi Prachar Sabha could play a vital role in this respect, he said lauding its achievements in the propagation of Hindi. The Sabha was an institution of National importance. Even before independence, Hindi was made popular in the South through the efforts of this institution, he

added. In his Presidential address, Dr. B. D. Jatti, former Vice President, said South Indians should be favourably disposed towards Hindi. The country's unity and integrity would be kept alive only through the compromises made by its citizens. The history of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, which was founded by Mahatma Gandhi, was still admirable, he said. "Any service-oriented gesture was neither small nor big, but sacred".

In his welcome address, Mr. Sita Saran Sharma, Chairman, Executive Committee of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, said annually about five lakh students appeared for the examinations conducted by the Sabha. In the four southern states, more than 12,000 teachers were engaged in the propagation of Hindi in the villages.

At the function, honorary doctorates were conferred on seven National leaders hailing from the South. Those who were honoured were Mr. S. Nijalingappa, Dr. B. Gopal Reddy, Mr. K. P. Madhavan Nair, Mr. C. Subramanian, Mr. Nittor Srinivasa Rao, Mr. V. R. Krishnan and Dr. M. Channa Reddy.

Fifteen senior 'pracharaks', four research scholars and 28 'outstanding students' were presented with gold medals. Eleven gold medals were bagged by the post graduate department. While 235 candidates received PG diplomas in translation, 3200 students received BEd degrees. There were 44 MA students, 33 M. Phil students and six PhD students. Nine candidates got MCA degrees.

Mr. R. R. Neeralakattai, Registrar and General Secretary of the Sabha, Mr. S. Veeraraghavan, treasurer, Mr. M. R. Ramamurthy, secretary for examinations and Choudhari G. S. Dharasingh, second vice president, spoke on the occasion.

Dr. M. Lokanathan, convenor, proposed a vote of thanks.

## THE EVOLUTION OF BHARATHI!



*It is really the outline map of India that gave me the impetus to create a script, based on it! There is no country in the world having a script evolved from its contour. May seem childish! But, the fact is that I wanted to create it in some relation to the country! I found that, the only way to relate the script to the nation.*



Southern peninsula led to letter 'BHA'.



North, north western outline led to 'RA'.

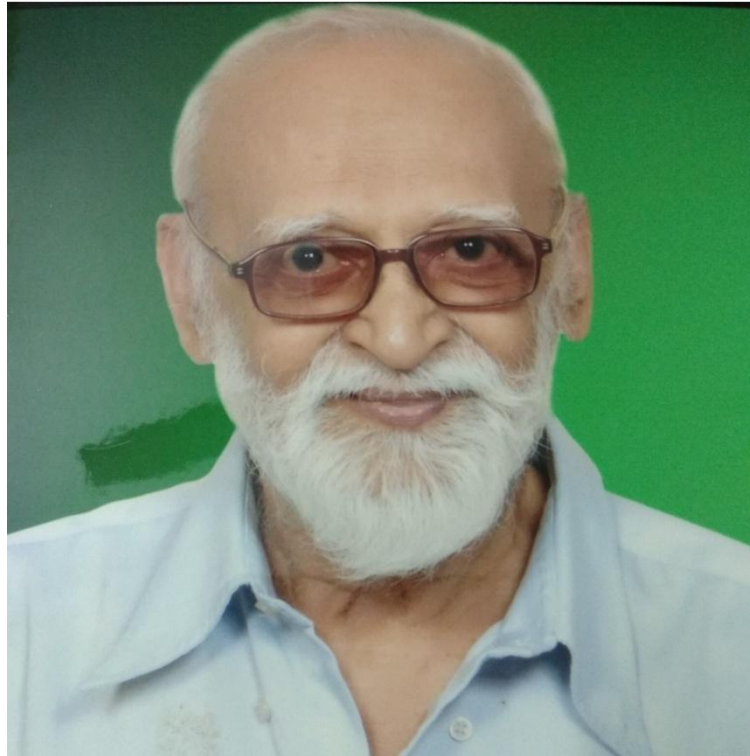


North eastern region led to 'THA'.









While, Ramchand was the Headmaster of a High School, he got admission to The Film and Television Institute of India, Poona. After taking Diploma in Screenplay Writing and Direction, he worked for a long time in the Film Industry. The Malayalam Film LAHARI is the last film he directed. According to him, his Dramas, Poetries and other works are to be gone through by all. He shined as Writer, Screenplay writer, Lyrics writer, Director, Editor, Actor and in a lot of other activities!

In 1994 he invented, 'BHARATHI', a common script for all Indian Languages. His works can be read or downloaded free from the sites:

[https://archive.org/details/@thinker\\_enlighten](https://archive.org/details/@thinker_enlighten)

Project Gutenberg Self-Publishing Press

and many other sites. His videos can be viewed or downloaded free from:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCNa7ppr5VeamDAm6nJr678A/featured>

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